

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. VIII No 153

GETTYSBURG MONDAY APRIL 18 1910

PRICE TWO CENTS

## A DEMONSTRATOR

For "Ara-Notch" Collars will be with us Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week

And will have charge of the Demonstration in the show window on the corner of the Square and Chambersburg St

You don't know what an "Ara-Notch" Collar is?

IT'S THE BEST CLOSE FITTING COLLAR ON THE MARKET

It has a Notch that takes the place of the button hole that bothered one so much in wide folded close fitting collars. It not only makes the collar sit perfectly, but it keeps it closed and in its proper position. It does away with spreading sagging and binding, torn button holes, collar buttoners, and torn finger nails.

DEMONSTRATION on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18, 19 and 20.

**ECKERT'S STORE,**  
"On The Square."

## At The Walter Theatre

TONIGHT

Dooley's Holiday  
The Imposter  
Launching of the Danton  
Under Duche  
Stone Industry in Sweden  
Towards the North Pole

Laughable Comedy  
Exciting Drama  
Educational  
Drama  
Educational  
Scenic

VAUDEVILLE All This Week

Lester Mack and Company in their funny sketches, monologues and musical acts. To-night a screaming farce "Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Pickelweight". The biggest laugh yet. Two performances nightly, 7.15 and 9.15.

CHILDREN 5c.

ADULTS 10c.

## THERE IS SUIT KNOWLEDGE

back of the construction that makes our Suits faultless in fit and dependable in wear.

We are showing some typical Spring Styles. The newest creation, nothing extreme, nothing premature. Just the essence of quiet refinement.

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR.

## WIZARD THEATRE

3 Reels

In the Shadow of Old Mt. Shasta

Selig Western Drama

"A Gem of the Golden West". An absorbing story, teeming with the effervescence of loyal man and womanhood. A great, big picture handled in the usual "Selig" way.

A Western Romance

Edison Western Drama

A romance full of the snap and go of the plains in which real cowboys and real Indians are employed. This film holds one's attention throughout.

The Man with the Weak Heart

Edison Comedy

A choice bit of irony is apparent in this picture which is a most interesting one.

A Woman's Repentance

Pathe Drama

A simple heart story strongly told. It is made extremely interesting by the acting and mechanical perfection of the film.

## BREHM

THE TAILOR,

Second Story

1st Nat'l Bank Building

Gas Consumers

## TAKE NOTICE

We have in stock at the present time, Gas Ranges and hot plates. Gas heaters to heat range boilers, we are selling at an exceptionally low price for the reason that we have been able to purchase our stock right. By trial we have found them to use far less gas than the ordinary ranges. The prices are from 50 cents up.

Our plumber installs all gas fixtures.

**GETTYSBURG SUPPLY HOUSE**  
31 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa

## The Quality Shop

Special Sale of Shoes and Oxfords at Cost. The time to get a bargain if you can be fitted.

**SELIGMAN & McILHENNY**

Not a Tumor.  
"Two private soldiers," said an army official in an after dinner talk, "decided to celebrate pay day with a little beer."  
"There being no canteen, one soldier got leave, went out and bought a pair of foaming lager."  
"As he was returning to the barracks with the pail under his coat his company officer stopped him, saying: 'What have you got there, my man—a tumor?'  
"'No, a can, sir,' was the reply."

It is generally conceded by experienced fruit men that heavy pruning during the dormant period tends to produce heavy wood growth the season following. This type of pruning is therefore desirable for young trees where growth of wood and the building of a good frame are the chief aim. With mature bearing trees the pruning, if proper care has previously been given, should be light and should be done during July and August, which will induce fruit rather than wood production.

## JEWELRY THIEF CAUGHT IN YORK

John Stevens Accused of Stealing Weygandt Jewelry Caught in York. Tried to Sell Ring for Small Sum.

John W. Stevens was on Saturday arrested in York charged with the burglary of the home of Lewis Weygandt on Baltimore street on March fourth at which time several rings and other jewelry were taken amounting in value to about \$350.00. All of the goods of value taken were recovered, only one or two things of comparatively little worth being missed when the trunk of the boy was searched after the arrest.

Young Stevens, who is aged about eighteen years, is a son of Samuel Stevens formerly of this place but now of Hanover, and was employed by Mr. Weygandt at the time of the burglary. He boarded at the Weygandt home and suspicion rested upon him at once. He remained in the employ of Mr. Weygandt after the affair for some time but, it is alleged, became very unsatisfactory as an employee and was finally discharged.

### WATCHED THE BOY

During his stay here after the burglary a close watch was kept upon him but Stevens was too wise to try to dispose of the goods in this place. From Gettysburg he went to Hanover where he stayed for a short while. He then went to York and Charles H. Wilson notified the York authorities to be on the lookout for the boy and to keep tabs on his movements.

On Saturday Stevens tried to sell one of the rings at a ridiculously low figure. The offer was made on the streets of York and the man to whom it was made became suspicious and summoned an officer who took Stevens in charge. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Weygandt were at once communicated with and they identified the boy and the jewelry. Stevens' trunk was searched and the remaining articles found.

Mr. Wilson went to York today and brought Stevens back to Gettysburg.

### STORY OF THE BURGLARY.

The burglary was committed on the evening of March 4, between six and eight o'clock during which time Mr. and Mrs. Weygandt were absent from the house. The discovery of the theft was made when Mrs. Weygandt returned home about eight o'clock. She thought it strange that the front door was open and upon investigation found things in the bedroom in great disorder. The bureau drawers had been emptied and their contents thrown recklessly about, so that the room presented quite a sorry appearance.

From a jewelry case belonging to Mrs. Weygandt were taken the following, karat and a half solitaire diamond ring, Tiffany setting, ring with five small diamonds in shape of a cross, ring with setting of two opals, ring with emerald setting and engraved on the inside of the band "L. W. to L. C. E."

From Mr. Weygandt's jewel case were taken two pairs of cuff buttons, the one with a dark stone, and the other with a design of a lighthouse, a "W" initial ring set with three diamonds, set of studs, ring with a plain black setting. The only other things taken were a shirt and a box of stockings belonging to Mr. Weygandt.

### BRIEF NOTES

Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, of Littleton were Gettysburg visitors on Saturday.

Misses Marjorie and Ruth Tate have returned to their home on West Middle street after spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kline, Biglerville R. D. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sachs, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Sue Phillips has returned to her home in Waynesboro after visiting Miss Catharine Duncan.

The college base ball team was defeated Saturday on Nixon Field by Albright. Score 9 to 4.

### ANOTHER DETECTIVE STORY

The experiment of publishing in weekly installments the best detective and mystery stories, which was begun by the New York Sunday World six months ago, has proved a great success. That newspaper now announces that on Sunday, May 1, it will begin publication of "That Mainwaring Affair," the exciting realistic romance written by Ralph Henry Barbour.

### Eat Zeigler's bread

### Patience.

Patience may be termed the ballast of our existence. Without it any passing storm will set the ship tossing and straining. With it the vessel can keep steady and go forward or, at the worst, lie safely in the biggest tempest that can blow over the seas of life.

## MONUMENT FOR SIGNAL CORPS

United States Senator Penrose Introduces Bill Providing for Monument on Little Round Top. Dedication Bill Introduced.

A bill introduced by Senator Penrose provides for the erection of a monument on the Gettysburg battlefield to members of the Signal Corps who served during the war, this memorial to be erected on Little Round Top at an expense of \$7,500.

Senator Penrose has also introduced a bill providing that the arrangements for the formal dedication of the Gettysburg National Military Park take place at a date to be determined by the Secretary of War and under arrangements to be perfected by him. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the dedicatory ceremonies. This is a similar bill to that introduced in the House of Representatives several weeks ago by Congressman Lafean.

### FEDERAL BUILDING

We have information to the effect that the appropriation for the public building at Gettysburg will be made this week and that the sum will be a handsome one.

### BUCHANAN VALLEY

Buchanan Valley, April 18.—Clement Hartman and Charles Carbaugh, of Cashtown, came up to the Valley on their motor cycles to plant John Dillon's nursery on last Monday.

James Kuhn and his father came up to the Valley to repair his place here.

Miss Alveta Kimple spent several days in Chambersburg last week.

A large flock of wild ducks passed over the Valley near John F. Cole's residence on Tuesday evening. The noise made by their wings in flying could be heard for some distance.

John Hall, Sr., has gone to Mercersburg to visit his sister.

Mrs. Elizabeth Straubach and son, Eugene, and wife, spent a day in Chambersburg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cremer and sister, Miss Lottie Irvin, were at the home of Samuel Irvin, Sr., over Sunday last.

Samuel Irvin, Jr., put out corn, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., for F. X. Drachbar, of the Big Flat, the past week. The distance from the Valley is six miles by road.

Mrs. A. W. Cole and baby, Richard, spent several days in Gettysburg the past week.

Samuel Keiser is building a buggy house at his home place.

### BIGLERVILLE

Biglerville, April 18.—Reuben Roth has purchased a fine auto seat rubber tire runabout from E. H. Trostle.

Samuel Bream is making quite an improvement on the property purchased from Waybright Rice.

William Stonesifer has purchased a new saw mill and will operate in the Dentler tract 2 1-2 miles from town.

Amos Sillik raised his new barn on last Friday below town to replace the one struck by lightning last summer.

The drought in this section was broken Sunday by the continued rainfall all day. Vegetation is very much refreshed.

### EXCURSION

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Beneficial Society of Gettysburg will run an excursion to Baltimore on Thursday, April 28th. Returning leave Hillen Station Baltimore, 11.30 p. m. Committee.

Train leaves Gettysburg 7.15 a. m., Guildens 7.27; New Oxford 7.37; Berlin Junction 7.42; Hanover 7.53. Returning leave Hillen Station, Baltimore, 11.30 p. m. Fare round trip \$1.00.

### BASE BALL

The McKnightstown Juniors opened the baseball season Saturday afternoon on their home grounds by defeating the Gettysburg High School Freshmen 3 to 2. Both teams played very good ball. Baltzley's pitching and the fielding of the McKnightstown team were features. Appeler and Skelly played a fine game and, with better team work, should have won.

YOUNG man wanted to learn sheet metal trade. Apply by letter only. Thomas J. Winebrenner.

### Eat Zeigler's Bread.

I AM prepared to do stamping for embroidery and braiding. Many exquisite designs to select from. Telephone Margaret Wills, 523 Baltimore street.

## WILL CONTINUE WORK FOR BILL

Congressman Lafean Writes The Times that he will Continue Efforts to have Apple and Grade Bill Passed.

Regarding the article which appeared in The Gettysburg Times on last Thursday relating to the action taken tabling the Lafean Apple and Grade Bill we are in receipt of a letter from Congressman Lafean which states that he hopes to have the bill passed before the 61st Congress comes to a close. Mr. Lafean further states that the opposition to the measure came from Oregon and part of Washington apple growing interests and not from Missouri.

Adams County apple growers have followed the progress of the bill with great interest and have worked, through Mr. Lafean, for its passage. They will be interested in the following, which is part of the Congressman's letter to us regarding the matter:

"I am in strong hopes of having the Committee action re-considered, and if this can not be had at this session, I am sure at the next session of Congress the bill will receive a different verdict. It is a meritorious proposition and one that is designated to benefit all buyers of apples as well as the consumer."

"My bill had the endorsement of a great majority of the growers of apples in the United States. They realized that with an honest package and pack they could again secure a lot of foreign business that now is lost to them. Germany alone discriminates against the growers of the United States in favor of Canada for no reason, other than that Canada has passed an apple grade and mark act which ensures uniformity, and the United States has nothing of that sort."

"The German trade with Canada last year amounted to over \$2,000,000, and the American Consul states that this trade is lost to us by our foolish way of grading and packing apples. This is only one instance while I could cite others that would run up our loss many more millions annually, a bill carrying the good that my bill does cannot be killed, and I do not admit defeat so absolute as your article would indicate."

"We should profit from experiences, and future actions for my bill will be carried upon the same lines, but possibly with greater activity upon the part of the growers and consumers, and feel confident that before the 61st Congress concludes its work my Apple and Grade Bill will be a law."

### MIGHT THIS BE PARKER?

The following is from Sunday's New York Herald:

"Augusta, Ga., Saturday.—A. D. Wilson, alias Charles Blake, has been arrested at the Albion Hotel here on the charge of forgery at White Plains, N. Y. The police refuse permission for any one to see him, but say he is a confessed fugitive from White Plains, N. Y."

"A telegram has been received by the Augusta Chief of Police regarding Wilson, or Blake, in which it was stated that he was wanted as a forger in White Plains."

"Charles Blair Blake, as he was known during his two months' residence at White Plains, is accused of having forged the name of Mrs. Hettie Young, wife of Mr. Irving W. Young, of that place, to a check for \$642, which he is alleged to have cashed at the County Trust Company of White Plains. Blake boarded with Mrs. Young during his stay there, and as he was a man of education and apparently of independent means he soon won the confidence of the Youngs, who introduced him among their friends."

### Connecticut State Grange.

At the twenty-fifth annual session of the Connecticut state grange, held at Hartford Jan. 12-14, State Master L. H. Healey of Woodstock was re-elected, Gilbert A. Vincent of Kent was elected overseer and J. A. Sherwood of Easton lecturer. The chief items of business were the report of the taxation committee recommending that franchises should be returned as property and taxed; also favoring graduated inheritance tax beginning at \$10,000; also that private property should be returned for tax to the true value in money. A long discussion was held on the defeat of the public utilities bill at the last session of the legislature, and the passage of such a bill was again demanded. The grange also favored the present form of representation in the national grange—that is to say, not the proportional representation plan. The committee on education urged the passage by congress of the so called Davis educational bill. It also favored the juvenile grange. The Patrons' Exchange reported a very successful year's work. It has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. The Patrons' Insurance company has in force \$1,318,000 in insurance. H. E. Loomis of Glastonbury was elected president for the ensuing year.

## THOSE TAKEN BY HAND OF DEATH

Mrs. Smith Dies at Home of Paralysis on Hanover Street after Illness of Several Months. Charles Patterson Dead.

### MRS. J. CAREY SMITH

Mrs. J. Carey Smith died this morning shortly after seven o'clock at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Fissel, on Hanover street after an illness of several months, aged 39 years.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith died in February from Diphtheria, the mother also contracting the disease and being seriously ill from it. She recovered from this illness however, but complications set in and death ensued as noted. Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived along the Baltimore pike.

Surviving her are her parents, her husband, two sons and a daughter. Funeral at ten o'clock Wednesday morning from the house on Hanover street, Rev. G. W. Sherrick officiating. Interment in Evergreen cemetery.

### CHARLES W. PATTERSON

Charles W. Patterson died at his home on the old Tawney farm in Mount Pleasant township on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock after a brief illness from pneumonia aged 53 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Mr. Patterson was a son of the late George Patterson who, though not a soldier, was captured at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg and taken to Libby Prison. He was twice married, first to Miss Julia Pitzer, and after her death to her niece Miss Catharine Pitzer. He is survived by the latter, two sons and two daughters. Two sisters and three brothers also survive. Mrs. Straubach, of York; Mrs. Miller and John Patterson, of Hanover; Samuel Patterson, of near Nachusa, Illinois; and Harry Patterson, of Chicago, Illinois.

Funeral at nine o'clock Tuesday morning with services at the house conducted by Rev. Carl Mumford, pastor of Grace Church, Two Taverns, of which he was a member. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

### MRS. SOPHIA E. KUNKLE

Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Kunkle, wife of Abraham Kunkle, died Tuesday morning, March 29, aged 66 years, 11 months and 17 days.

She is survived by her husband, two daughters, Mrs. Walter Snyder, of near Table Rock and Mrs. John Stevens, of near Biglerville, with whom she had her home. Two brothers and two sisters also survive. Hanson Hersh, of New Oxford; Alfred Hersh, of Altoona; Mrs. Angeline Deutrick, of Table Rock; Mrs. Isaac Haverstock, of near Arendtsville.

### WHITE RUN

White Run, April 18.—The drought has been broken at last by a heavy rain which started falling Saturday night.

Charles Rudisill has begun sawing again after a lay off of some time caused by his sawmill burning.

Many people in this vicinity have finished planting potatoes and some have planted corn.

Reuben Schwartz is laying the foundation for an addition to his barn.

C. W. Bucher and son, Clair made a business trip to Littlestown one day last week.

### BARN RAISING

The barn of Michael Salome, of Goldenville, was raised on Wednesday by a large number of neighbors and friends. The builder is John Wolf, of Table Rock. Those who assisted in the barn raising were: Henry Rife, Harry Wampler, Clem Meals, John VanDyke, John Eicholtz, Walter Snyder, Isaac Howe, Martin Kime, Eli Hamilton, Rudy Thoman, John Kime, James Allison, Harry VanDyke, John Wolf, Earl Eicholtz, John Snyder, Otis Logan, Carman Dellinger, Frank Dellinger, Samuel Allison, P. A. T. Bowlers, Harry Schriver, Walter Kime, Luther Plank, Mervin VanDyke, Edward Snyder, Charles Austin, Claude King, Harry Fidler, Charles Carey, Otis Funt, William Wolf, John Warner, Charles Topper. Those who served the dinner were, Isaac Rife, Mrs. John Kime, Mrs. Charles Topper, Mrs. Walter Snyder, Mrs. Harry Wampler, Miss Annie Kime, Misses Rosie Kime, Mildred Kime, Susan Kime, Masters Lawrence, Raymond Donald and Clyde Topper.

### SOLD PACER

Harry C. Sterner has sold his pacing horse "Barton Dillon" to Mr. Fair of Dillsburg.

### WANTED

A boy to learn a good trade. This is an exceptional opportunity for an ambitious boy willing to work. Apply by letter to J. care Times.

## STANDARD FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Adams County Sabbath School Association in Meeting here on Saturday Adopts Standards by which County Schools will be Rated.

At a meeting of the Adams County Sabbath School Association on Saturday a standard for county Sabbath schools was adopted by which the various schools in the county will hereafter be rated. The association states that "it exists solely for the purpose of helping the local schools to increase their efficiency. Experience proves that the most effective way to do this is to set some definite mark toward which the school may aim."

A district standard was also adopted by which the various districts in the county will be rated.

The ten points which count in the school standard as adopted at Saturday's meeting are as follows:

1. School open all the year.
2. Separate room for primary class, or separated from main school by screen or curtain.
3. Statistics sent to County or District Secretary not later than June 1st.
4. Pledge made to County Association and paid.
5. School represented at County and District Convention.
6. At least one organized adult Bible class.
7. Home department.
8. Cradle roll.
9. Teacher training class.
10. Teachers' meeting held at least monthly.

A banner school qualifies in five points, including point 3. A star school qualifies in eight points, including point 3. A front line school qualifies in ten points. Recognition will be given at the County conventions to all front line schools.

According to reports received from the schools by the secretary for the past year, no schools measured up to this standard in all ten points, but it is expected that when the schools meet in convention in Abbotstown in September the secretary can report a large number as qualifying in the ten points and receive the certificate of recognition to be presented by the State to all front line schools.

### ORRTANNA ROUTE 2

Orrtanna, Route 2, April 18.—Mrs. H. W. Neuman attended the funeral of her sister, Nettie Monn in Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fisher attended the funeral of Mrs. George Shoemaker, of Franklin county.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lentz were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Lentz, his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kane visited at the White Pine Sanitarium recently.

Miss Virgie Lentz, who was employed near Waynesboro, has returned home.

A night huckster visited A. W. Newman taking corn and oats; also I. Fisher taking chickens.

Recent visitors at the home of Charles A. Kane were, Anna Neuman, Earl Kump, Eva Kane, Helen Kump, Raymond Kane, Mark Kane and Maurice Neuman.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Straubach, Mrs. Elizabeth Straubach and John Hall, Sr., were recent visitors in Chambersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Irvin and Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Carlisle, spent a week in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places of interest.

James Shepherd made a business trip to Orrtanna recently.

### FOUR ANSWERED CALL

Forty nine years ago today four Gettysburg men, now living, left town in response to the first call for 75,000 volunteers. They were Jerome J. Martin, Dr. T. T. Tate, John Sheads and Oscar McMillan. All were members of Co. E, 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.

### DEER KILLED

A three pronged buck was killed by dogs at Caledonia park Saturday.

Barnum and Bailey's circus exhibits in Baltimore Wednesday, May 11. The Odd Fellows' excursion of that date will give an opportunity of seeing it. Returning it leaves Baltimore 11.30 p. m.

FIFTY acres more of sweet corn wanted at ten dollars as it comes out of the field. Musselman Canning Company, Biglerville.

FOR SALE: one cream separator, butter worker and churn. Apply 25 Confederate avenue.

ROOMS papered from \$2.00 up. Harry C. Gilbert.

FOR RENT: desirable room 22x97 feet, well lighted. Entrances on Centre Square and public alley. Amos Eckert.



# The Gettysburg Times

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY  
Timesland News Publishing Company Inc.  
W. Laverne Hafer, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Philip R. Bickle, Editor.  
Philip R. Bickle, President.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
Served by carrier in Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.  
Mailed outside of Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.  
Single copies to non-subscribers, 2 cents.

If you receive The Times by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid, on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within four days after your money is received at The Times office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE  
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Want ads. 1 cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one-half cent per word.

## Our New Line of Kitchen Ranges

is complete in every way. We want you to see them. Among a number of new and convenient features is a glass door in the oven which is guaranteed against breakage. There need be no guess work while baking. You can see the inside all the time. The oven itself is Aluminized. No need to tell you how nice and clean aluminum can be kept.

Let us show you this stove and explain it to you.

### Chas. S. Mumper

Centre Square 1st. Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.

## SOME PEOPLE

PREFER one style of photo, some another we aim to please EVERYBODY by having for your approval all the popular style of photos in vogue in the largest cities to-day.

For a large picture or a locket, picture, for a panel mount or a folder, for an oval frame or a square one, we can give you a satisfactory photo.

W. H. TIPTON, Photographer.

## SEASONABLE HATS, SHOES, OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS

COME IN AND INVESTIGATE.

PRICES, AS WELL STYLE, WILL CATCH YOU

C. B. KITZMILLER.

## SPANGLER'S MUSIC HOUSE

Is the place to get your real value in a PIANO, ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE. We cordially invite the public to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. We are headquarters for SINGER WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES and SUPPLIES.

Easy terms if desired Give us a Call

48 York St., Gettysburg, Pa

## Can be Paid at Bank

For the convenience of its subscribers The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has selected The First National Bank as a local institution where moneys due them can be paid and receipts in full furnished for such payments.

As a subscriber to The Bell Telephone Company we beg to extend to you the facilities thus made possible in connection with your business with the Telephone Company. Our Banking House is open every business day from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., where we shall be pleased to aid you in the transaction of your business.

Yours Truly,  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
Samuel Bushman, Cashier.

## ROOFING AND SPOUTING

When your house needs a new roof or new spouting give me a trial. I also do general repair work.

C. C. RIDER,  
United Telephone 25 W. Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa.

## TAFT FORGIVES, WOMEN FORGET

In Letter Tells Suffragists He Has No Ill Feeling.

## HISS INCIDENT CLOSED

Delegates Will Present Petitions to Congress Advocating Amending the Constitution to Enfranchise Women.

Washington, April 18. — With the hissing of the president of the United States thoroughly repudiated, the official expression of the convention's regret and disavowal accepted in gracious spirit by the president, and the whole incident relegated to the domain of "steadfastly forgotten" history, the convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association resumed its normal atmosphere, and resolutely worked through a large amount of important business. The suppressed excitement when suffragists gathered in groups in the hotel lobbies or wherever they might meet and discussed the hissing incident, gave way to close attention to the interesting program in hand.

The last detail of the smoothing out process was the receipt of President Taft's letter of reply to the apology sent him by the suffragists. In a letter, forwarded to the association's president, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, the president asked that the whole matter be forgotten as soon as possible, adding that he entertained no hard feelings toward any member of the organization for the unfortunate occurrence. The letter says:

"I beg to acknowledge your favor of April 15. I unite with you in regretting the incident, occurring during my address to which your letter refers. I regret it, not because of any personal feeling, for I have none on the subject at all, but only because much more significance has been given to it than it deserves, and because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement.

"I thank the association for the kindly and cordial tone of the resolutions submitted, and hope that the feature of Thursday night's meeting, which you describe as one giving your association much sorrow, may soon be entirely forgotten."

Senator Owen, the woman suffrage champion of Oklahoma, was heartily greeted in the lobby, many women taking the opportunity to grasp his hand. In reply to a query, he said:

"I have seen President Taft and he feels no affront. He is a big man and understands the situation perfectly. It was intellectually and morally right for the women to do as they did, but it was politically wrong."

Plan of March on Congress.

Arrangements were completed for the presentation to congress of mammoth petitions from every state and territory in the Union advocating an amendment to the federal constitution enfranchising the women of the nation. This is regarded by the delegates as the most important feature of the present convention.

Delegates representing each state and territory, bearing the petitions signed by citizens of their respective commonwealths, will enter automobiles at the hotel where the convention is assembled, and, decorated with the banners of their cause, will descend upon the capitol, where each delegation will hand its petition to a senator or representative of its state, who have consented to present the document to the two branches of congress.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, first vice president of the Suffrage association, announced that as some senators are absent from Washington and as some representatives are not liberal enough to present the petition in the lower house of the national legislature, petitions from the states affected by this situation would be put together and laid before congress by members willing to do so. The delegates were very busy interviewing congressmen on the subject, and Mrs. Avery announced that not one of the petitions contained less than 500 signatures.

## A SMOKING CONTEST

Puffed Cigar Eighty-five Minutes and Won a Prize.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 18.—As a result of a wager made at the Town and Gown club, a contest was held to see who could smoke a cigar longest without letting it go out.

About twenty-five professors and professional men took part in the contest, it was said. All were provided with the same sized cigars, and at the stroke of a bell they were lighted. The men then lounged about at their ease, endeavoring to keep their cigars lighted and yet smoke as little as possible. At the end of fifty minutes most of the cigars were either out or their smokers had retired from the contest. Professor Monroe, with a smile on his face and by the aid of a toothpick, smoked his cigar eighty-five minutes and was declared the winner. He was awarded the prize of a metal tin.

## MINING HOT COAL

Ominous Signs as Flames Rage Back of Big Wall.

Girardville, Pa., April 18.—Fire of grave proportions is ravaging breast No. 25, located 1500 feet underground at Potts' colliery of the Reading company. The blaze was discovered by a fire boss, and is believed to have been started a week ago, when a shot started a rush which choked the chamber. Behind this rush of hundreds of tons the fire has since burned furiously. Coal loaded from the breast is so hot that it is feared the fire has communicated to the solid mass.

## Sold Steers For \$8 Per 100 Pounds.

Hempstead, Tex., April 18.—C. A. Menke, a ranchman of this section, returned from Kansas City, Mo., where he marketed a carload of his fat steers at \$8 per 100 pounds. He received as high as \$127 per head for some of the cattle.

## The Weather.

Forecast for this section: Rain today; cooler; tomorrow, fair; light to moderate easterly winds, becoming variable.

THE finest line of wall paper ever shown in Gettysburg at Harry C. Gilbert's.

Eat Ziegler's bread

FOR RENT: 8 room house, all conveniences, Carlisle street. Apply Martin Winter.

TWO girls wanted at Globe Hotel.

## BASE BALL SCORES.

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Washington — Washington, 4; Athletics, 3. Batteries — Walker, Street; Coombs, Thomas.

At New York — New York, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries — Friel, Sweeney; Arrellanes, Hall; Carrigan.

At Detroit — Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries — Browning, Stange; Falkenberg, Kirsch, Clarke.

St. Louis — Chicago, rain.

### Sunday's Games.

No Sunday games; rain.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. PC.	W. L. PC.
Cleveland, 2 1 667	N. York, 1 1 500
Wash., 2 1 667	St. Louis, 1 1 500
Boston, 1 1 500	Detroit, 1 1 500
Chicago, 1 1 500	Athletics, 1 1 500

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries — Moore, Foxen, Humphries, Jacklisch, Doolin; Wilhelm, Scanlon, Bergen, Irwin.

At Boston — New York, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries — Mathewson, Myers; White, Graham.

At Cincinnati — Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries — Cole, Needham; Rowan, Castleton, Anderson, Clarke.

St. Louis — Pittsburgh, rain.

### Sunday's Games.

At St. Louis — Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2. Batteries — Leever, Gibson; Harmon, Branshan.

At Cincinnati — Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries — McIntyre, Needham; Casper, Cantwell, Clarke.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. PC.	W. L. PC.
Boston, 2 1 667	Cincinnati, 2 2 500
Philad., 2 1 667	Brooklyn, 1 2 333
Pittsb., 2 1 667	N. York, 1 2 333
Chicago, 2 2 500	St. Louis, 1 2 333

## LACKAWANNA ROAD GIVES IN TO MEN

Concession Is Granted When Strike Is Called.

Scranton, Pa., April 18.—There will be no strike on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

General Superintendent T. E. Clarke has notified Garretson and Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, that his company would abide by the New York Central award. All Lackawanna employees were at once notified to remain at work.

The decision followed the announcement from the Brotherhood headquarters in Cleveland that a strike had been ordered and that the 1800 employees of the Lackawanna would walk out.

## TIME TO SPRAY FOR SCALE

Work Should Be Accomplished Before Buds Burst.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—In answer to numerous inquiries coming to the office of the division of zoology, asking how long it is safe to spray trees for San Jose scale, Professor H. A. Surface, state zoologist, says that this spraying can be done just until the buds show the pink color of the petals, and must not be done after the blossoms have opened in the least, so as to admit any of the spray to the delicate fruiting organs within the flower, else these will be destroyed, and consequently there will be no fruit on such trees.

Trees in bloom should not be sprayed for any cause whatever, not even with the arsenites for chewing insects, as this is too early to be effective for the most important of these pests, and besides such poison sprays would be fatal to the bees which are so helpful in carrying the pollen in their trips from flower to flower. The arsenical sprays should be applied immediately after the petals, or showy parts of the blossoms, drop and repeated ten days or two weeks thereafter.

## SETTLES \$500,000 ON WIFE

General and Mrs. Miller End Their Differences on Cash Basis.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—Mrs. Emma Miller, second wife of General Charles Miller, Franklin's millionaire, arrived in Sharon unexpectedly from New York. It is said that she will leave for California.

Mrs. Miller said that she would fight the suit of her attorney, Maurice Dean, for a \$25,000 fee. She admits having reached a satisfactory cash settlement with her husband, which she said is half a million. She would not discuss her future plans. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Miller.

## Finda Pearl Worth \$200.

Woodbury, N. J., April 18.—While eating oysters in a local cafe, A. M. Elliott found a pearl, judged to be worth \$200.

CALL and inspect my line of wall paper, the finest ever shown in Gettysburg. Harry C. Gilbert.

After April 1, Dr. E. H. Markley will move his dental office ten doors lower down on York street, opposite Codori's meat store.

FOR SALE or rent, eight room house. Possession given Oct. 1, No. 213 West Middle street.

## JOHN REDMOND.

Irish Leader, Who Will Again Visit America.



## REDMONT TO VISIT U. S.

O'Connor and Devlin Will Also Attend Irish League Banquet.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—John E. Redmont, M. P., chairman of the Irish party, cabled to John O'Callaghan, national secretary of the Irish League of America, that he, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., will attend the fifth biennial convention of the United Irish League of America when it is held, probably at the end of September. Owing to the complicated state of the English and Irish politics, no date has yet been set nor has a place been assigned for the holding of the convention.

Among the places mentioned are Buffalo, N. Y.; New York city, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington. The last convention of the organization was held in September, 1908, in Boston.

## HUNGARY WILD OVER ROOSEVELT

Immense Crowds Welcome Him Everywhere.

Budapest, April 18. — Roosevelt's welcome to Hungary surpassed anything he is likely to experience during his whole tour. The crowds and the enthusiasm could not have been greater if the people had been welcoming the saviour of the country. Nine addresses of welcome and nine speeches of thanks formed part of the program of Roosevelt's third Sunday in Europe. Leaving Vienna in the morning, an enthusiastic crowd bade him farewell. At Pressburg, on the Hungarian frontier, Count Apponyi, formerly Hungarian prime minister, with the mayor, a crowd of citizens and a band of fiddlers, met him.

Count Apponyi then took Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit to an automobile. The fiddlers remained to collect pence.

The little city of Pressburg turned out to a man. The mayor, the local orator and Roosevelt again exchanged speeches. The drive to Count Apponyi's chateau lay through three villages, one Hungarian, one Slovak and one German. The whole population of each turned out to welcome the visitor.

When the chateau was reached, Roosevelt took lunch with a few of Count Apponyi's friends. Then there was an automobile ride to another station, which was a repetition of the morning's program. The party passed through two villages, where the usual crowds had collected and the usual speeches were made.

Budapest gave the finishing touch to the enthusiasm. Rain was falling, but in response to the mayor's appeal the townsfolk turned out by the thousands. There must have been 6000 waiting outside the station in the rain. Scores of men and boys climbed onto the roofs of the cars. A fervent welcome was extended by the mayor, and Roosevelt made an eloquent reply.

Roosevelt then proceeded through crowded streets to the hotel, the people cheering and shouting "Long live Teddy." At the hotel he was forced to address the crowd from a balcony.

## General and Mrs. Miller End Their Differences on Cash Basis.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—Mrs. Emma Miller, second wife of General Charles Miller, Franklin's millionaire, arrived in Sharon unexpectedly from New York. It is said that she will leave for California.

Mrs. Miller said that she would fight the suit of her attorney, Maurice Dean, for a \$25,000 fee. She admits having reached a satisfactory cash settlement with her husband, which she said is half a million. She would not discuss her future plans. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Miller.

## Senator McCumber Better.

Washington, April 18.—Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, operated upon at the Garfield Memorial hospital, passed a comfortable night, and his condition was reported favorable.

There is being conducted in the state of Wisconsin during the present months a cow contest, which aims to discover the champion butter producer of the state. The two animals having the highest records for the first month have shown a butter return ranging between sixty and eighty pounds. The dairymen who are interested in balanced rations will note with interest the bill of fare which the two cows have been receiving. The one showing the largest returns is given thirty-five pounds of corn silage, ten pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of wheat bran

## My Uncle's Story

By A. B. SEARLE

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

What a change half a century has made in methods of travel! In 1850 to reach New York from Cincinnati, then the Queen City of the West, one might go a part of the way by steamboat, another by stagecoach and the balance by canal. In such conveyances people were thrown together intimately, and lifelong friendships were often made. The passenger canalboat was the first to pass out of use, and there are few living who remember it as a method of travel.

It was in 1845 that one of these passenger canalboats was being dragged along by a horse on the towpath. There were no state rooms, only berths something like those on a modern sleeping car. Between these was the cabin, where the passengers lounged during the day and evening. At that time the professional gambler worked in the narrow channels of the period. He was on the steamboat, but did not disdain the canalboat. On this canalboat a portion of the bow had been curtained off, and in it were card tables. At one of these tables sat a professional gambler fleeing a youngster of twenty.

That youngster was my uncle, and I got the story I am about to tell from him.

He had been deputed to carry some \$8,000 from Pittsburg to Harrisburg. How the gambler knew that he had the money with him he did not learn. My uncle played with the sharper till he had lost all the money that had been given him for his expenses, then began to play with his trust fund. He quit at 11 o'clock at night, having lost half of the \$8,000.

The next morning was Sunday. A service was held in the cabin conducted by a clergyman slightly past middle age. My uncle was much impressed with his appearance and the fervor with which he spoke. His accent was that of the southerner. My uncle said that the clergyman attacked gambling, telling a number of interesting, many of them pathetic, incidents, in which some foolish person had been robbed of all he possessed. In these stories the speaker showed an intimate knowledge of all forms of swindling at cards. He was looking straight at my uncle while he talked and seemed to be speaking to him personally. Then my uncle remembered that while playing with the gambler he had seen the clergyman standing among those overlooking the game.

Notwithstanding that it was Sunday my uncle was eager to renew the play, hoping to win back what he had lost. He argued that to lose any part of the fund with which he had been interested would ruin him the same as if he lost the whole. Therefore Sunday afternoon he proposed to the gambler that they go to their curtained space for more play. The gambler, who knew well enough that the youngster would be after him, assented, and they were soon at play.

Of course my uncle lost steadily. His last thousand dollars was slowly melting away when he should walk in but the clergyman. He stood looking at the game for awhile, then said to my uncle: "Boy, you can't play with this man. He's a professional gambler and is playing with marked cards."

Picking up one of the cards lying on the table face down, the speaker, rubbing his thumb on it, said, "The king of clubs." Then, turning it over, his prophecy proved correct. In the same way he told the value of other cards. They were all provided with minute points that could be felt, but not easily seen. Then, turning to the gambler, he said, "Give the boy the money you have won from him."

The gambler put up a vigorous bluff. "What you got to do with this business, anyway? You're a parson and don't know any more about cards than a mule. You just get out of here or I'll find a way to put you out."

"How much has he won from you, boy?" asked the clergyman of my uncle.

"Seven thousand dollars."

"Give me what you have left. The only way I can get your loss back for you from this man is to win it at his own game. There's honor among thieves. He won't do it one way, but he will another."

My uncle turned over a few hundred dollars he had left. The clergyman sat down, a new pack of cards was brought out, and at it they went. At the end of an hour the clergyman had recovered \$5,000. At the end of the second hour he had lost \$500. At the end of the third hour he had regained all but \$300 of my uncle's loss, and in half an hour more he had won every cent the gambler had taken. He shoved his winnings over to the boy he had saved from ruin.

"There's only one man that can get the better of me on any game of cards," said the gambler, "and I haven't seen him for eighteen years."

"Warren Phillips?"

"Yes."

"That's my name."

The gambler looked at him in astonishment.

"Yes; I was one of the professionals in those days, though I never played any but a fair game. But I quit it and now look upon it with horror. I ran for years on the Prairie Belle and won a lot of money. It's all now in church-est."

And that's the way my uncle was saved.

What a change half a century has made in methods of travel! In 1850 to reach New York from Cincinnati, then the Queen City of the West, one might go a part of the way by steamboat, another by stagecoach and the balance by canal. In such conveyances people were thrown together intimately, and lifelong friendships were often made. The passenger canalboat was the first to pass out of use, and there are few living who remember it as a method of travel.

It was in 1845 that one of these passenger canalboats was being dragged along by a horse on the towpath. There were no state rooms, only berths something like those on a modern sleeping car. Between these was the cabin, where the passengers lounged during the day and evening. At that time the professional gambler worked in the narrow channels of the period. He was on the steamboat, but did not disdain the canalboat. On this canalboat a portion of the bow had been curtained off, and in it were card tables. At one of these tables sat a professional gambler fleeing a youngster of twenty.

That youngster was my uncle, and I got the story I am about to tell from him.

He had been deputed to carry some \$8,000 from Pittsburg to Harrisburg. How the gambler knew that he had the money with him he did not learn. My uncle played with the sharper till he had lost all the money that had been given him for his expenses, then began to play with his trust fund. He quit at 11 o'clock at night, having lost half of the \$8,000.

The next morning was Sunday. A service was held in the cabin conducted by a clergyman slightly past middle age. My uncle was much impressed with his appearance and the fervor with which he spoke. His accent was that of the southerner. My uncle said that the clergyman attacked gambling, telling a number of interesting, many of them pathetic, incidents, in which some foolish person had been robbed of all he possessed. In these stories the speaker showed an intimate knowledge of all forms of swindling at cards. He was looking straight at my uncle while he talked and seemed to be speaking to him personally. Then my uncle remembered that while playing with the gambler he had seen the clergyman standing among those overlooking the game.

Notwithstanding that it was Sunday my uncle was eager to renew the play, hoping to win back what he had lost. He argued that to lose any part of the fund with which he had been interested would ruin him the same as if he lost the whole. Therefore Sunday afternoon he proposed to the gambler that they go to their curtained space for more play. The gambler, who knew well enough that the youngster would be after him, assented, and they were soon at play.

Of course my uncle lost steadily. His last thousand dollars was slowly melting away when he should walk in but the clergyman. He stood looking at the game for awhile, then said to my uncle: "Boy, you can't play with this man. He's a professional gambler and is playing with marked cards."

Picking up one of the cards lying on the table face down, the speaker, rubbing his thumb on it, said, "The king of clubs." Then, turning it over, his prophecy proved correct. In the same way he told the value of other cards. They were all provided with minute points that could be felt, but not easily seen. Then, turning to the gambler, he said, "Give the boy the money you have won from him."

The gambler put up a vigorous bluff. "What you got to do with this business, anyway? You're a parson and don't know any more about cards than a mule. You just get out of here or I'll find a way to put you out."

"How much has he won from you, boy?" asked the clergyman of my uncle.

"Seven thousand dollars."

"Give me what you have left. The only way I can get your loss back for you from this man is to win it at his own game. There's honor among thieves. He won't do it one way, but he will another."

My uncle turned over a few hundred dollars he had left. The clergyman sat down, a new pack of cards was brought out, and at it they went. At the end of an hour the clergyman had recovered \$5,000. At the end of the second hour he had lost \$500. At the end of the third hour he had regained all but \$300 of my uncle's loss, and in half an hour more he had won every cent the gambler had taken. He shoved his winnings over to the boy he had saved from ruin.

"There's only one man that can get the better of me on any game of cards," said the gambler, "and I haven't seen him for eighteen years."

"Warren Phillips?"

"Yes."

"That's my name."

The gambler looked at him in astonishment.

"Yes; I was one of the professionals in those days, though I never played any but a fair game. But I quit it and now look upon it with horror. I ran for years on the Prairie Belle and won a lot of money. It's all now in church-est."

And that's the way my uncle was saved.

## THE GERMAN COACH HORSE

"SIETO," No. 3625—Sire, Sultan II, No. 993, by Martin 515, by Bernhard No. 803. Dam V Dodo No. 916, by Palatin No. 1189, by Ardo No. 1000, by Agamemnon No. 550. He has been accepted for register in Vol. III of the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Stud Book, August 21, 1906, under the rules of the Association and numbered 3625.

## TERMS

\$15 to insure mare, 2 mares, \$25, to one person, \$20 to insure standing colt, by note at 9 months, note to be returned if mare proves not with foal, care will be taken, but no responsibilities for accident or escapes. If only one of two mares of one person proves to be in foal price \$15.

## Gettysburg German Coach Horse Co

## Western Maryland RR

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 26, 1909. Trains leave Gettysburg DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, as follows:

8:52 a. m., for Baltimore, Hanover and York and all intermediate points.

10:08 a. m., for Fairfield, Pen Mar, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Conowingo, Elkins and all points westward.

1 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

3:42 p. m., for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

5:45 p. m., for B. & H. Division Points to Highfield, also Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Hancock.

Sundays Only  
Sunday trains arrive at Gettysburg at 10:30 a. m.  
5:45 p. m., local train to York.  
5:50 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover and intermediate points, and also Baltimore A. Robertson, F. M. Howell V. P. & Gen. Mgr. G. F. A

## NOTICE TO HORSE BREEDERS

My dark roan French draft stallion John Stevenson will stand on the farm owned by Lewis Mizell now occupied by Harry Sanders in Straban township, on the Harrisburg road about 4 miles Northeast of Gettysburg every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. At the Globe Hotel, Gettysburg, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Terms \$12 to insure with foal. \$15 to guarantee living colt.

C. F. GLASS

Will D. Moyer, teacher of mandolin, violin, banjo and guitar will be in Gettysburg Thursday and Friday of each week. For terms address W. D. Moyer 210 Harris street.

## DON'TS.

Don't lie in bed late and then excrete at an awful rate when profits abate.

Don't neglect ventilation. Fresh air is good for chicks and everybody. Be thankful the millionaire trust can't corner it.

Don't regard woman as a useful tool to do the work while you go play the fool.

Don't be timid about letting people know that you are well informed on a subject when it is called for, but don't tell all you know and always back your statements with results. This counts.


Don't count on every show bird to produce its kind, and when you see its scrub chicks don't lose your mind. Remember that ancestral roosters and ancient hens have much to do with the best of pens.

Don't worry about the future. There is enough to reap now, and you may step from the stubble fields of the present into the ripe fields of the future soon enough without trampling down what you should cut now to get to that which is only in bloom.

Don't worry about the affairs of others unless it be to help some brother in distress, to lead to light some soul lost in the wilderness.

and four pounds of ground barley daily. The second cow is fed thirty-five pounds of corn silage, thirty pounds of mangels, eight pounds of timothy and clover hay, eight pounds of cornmeal and four pounds of gluten meal daily. It is not surprising that cows that get outside of such an amount of raw materials do business at milking time. In quite a real sense they are milk manufacturers and are viewed as such by the men who own them.

## ATTENTION Horse Breeders!



This is an original picture of SIETO.

The fine German Coach Horse, owned by the Gettysburg German Coach Horse Company, will stand at the following places for the season of 1910.

Monday, Friday and Saturday at the Gettysburg Hotel Stable.

Tuesday and Wednesday at the Hotel Stable in Fairfield.

Thursday at the stable of Peter Shetter, Biglerville.

## SIETO

Is a fine Mahogany Bay, weighs 1300 pounds, stands 16 hands high. He was imported from Germany in 1906. He is of Oldenburg and Hanoverian Duchy, which is among the largest breeders of this type under the German Government Supervision, which produces the finest Cavalry Horses in the world. These large handsome horses are imported most extensively to cross with our ordinary mares to produce handsome carriage and general purpose horse, with great lung power and durability.

## PERDIGEE

THE GERMAN COACH HORSE "SIETO," No. 3625—Sire, Sultan II, No. 993, by Martin 515, by Bernhard No. 803. Dam V Dodo No. 916, by Palatin No. 1189, by Ardo No. 1000, by Agamemnon No. 550. He has been accepted for register in Vol. III of the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Stud Book, August 21, 1906, under the rules of the Association and numbered 3625.

## Gettysburg German Coach Horse Co

## Western Maryland RR

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 26, 1909. Trains leave Gettysburg DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, as follows:

8:52 a. m., for Baltimore, Hanover and York and all intermediate points.

10:08 a. m., for Fairfield, Pen Mar, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Conowingo, Elkins and all points westward.

1 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

3:42 p. m., for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

5:45 p. m., for B. & H. Division Points to Highfield, also Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Hancock.

Sundays Only  
Sunday trains arrive at Gettysburg at 10:30 a. m.  
5:45 p. m., local train to York.  
5:50 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover and intermediate points, and also Baltimore A. Robertson, F. M. Howell V. P. & Gen. Mgr. G. F. A

## NOTICE TO HORSE BREEDERS

My dark roan French draft stallion John Stevenson will stand on the farm owned by Lewis Mizell now occupied by Harry Sanders in Straban township, on the Harrisburg road about 4 miles Northeast of Gettysburg every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. At the Globe Hotel, Gettysburg, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Terms \$12 to insure with foal. \$15 to guarantee living colt.

C. F. GLASS

Will D. Moyer, teacher of mandolin, violin, banjo and guitar will be in Gettysburg Thursday and Friday of each week. For terms address W. D. Moyer 210 Harris street.

## DON'TS.

Don't lie in bed late and then excrete at an awful rate when profits abate.

Don't neglect ventilation. Fresh air is good for chicks and everybody. Be thankful the millionaire trust can't corner it.

Don't regard woman as a useful tool to do the work while you go play the fool.

Don't be timid about letting people know that you are well informed on a subject when it is called for, but don't tell all you know and always back your statements with results. This counts.

Don't count on every show bird to produce its kind, and when you see its scrub chicks don't lose your mind. Remember that ancestral roosters and ancient hens have much to do with the best of pens.

Don't worry about the future. There is enough to reap now, and you may step from the stubble fields of the present into the ripe fields of the future soon enough without trampling down what you should cut now to get to that which is only in bloom.

Don't worry about the affairs of others unless it be to help some brother in distress, to lead to light some soul lost in the wilderness.

and four pounds of ground barley daily. The second cow is fed thirty-five pounds of corn silage, thirty pounds of mangels, eight pounds of timothy and clover hay, eight pounds of cornmeal and four pounds of gluten meal daily. It is not surprising that cows that get outside of such an amount of raw materials do business at milking time. In quite a real sense they are milk manufacturers and are viewed as such by the men who own them.



## Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 927

## R&G CORSETS

The new medium-back is a feature.

## Nervous Prostration

"I suffered so with Nervous Prostration that I thought there was no use trying to get well. A friend recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and although skeptical at first, I soon found myself recovering, and am to-day well."

MRS. D. I. JONES,

5800 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

Much sickness is of nervous origin. It's the nerves that make the heart force the blood through the veins, the lungs take in oxygen, the stomach digest food, the liver secrete bile and the kidneys filter the blood. If any of these organs are weak, it is the fault of the nerves through which they get their strength. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a specific for the nerves. It soothes the irritation and assists in the generation of nerve force. Therefore you can hardly miss it if you take Dr. Miles' Nervine when sick. Get a bottle from your druggist. Take it all according to directions, and if it does not benefit he will return your money.

### PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Latest Closing Prices For Produce and Live Stock.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter low grades, \$4.40; winter clear, \$4.90; city mills, fancy, \$6.25.  
RYE FLOUR firm, at \$4.25; 4.40 per barrel.  
WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.16; local, 66¢; 67¢.  
OATS quiet; No. 2 white, 48¢; 49¢; lower grades, 47¢.  
POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 2¢; 20¢; old roosters, 14¢. Dress steady; choice fowls, 19¢; old roosters, 14¢.  
BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 34¢ per lb.  
EGGS firm; selected, 24¢; near by, 23¢; western, 25¢.  
POTATOES quiet, at 33¢; 35¢ bush.

### Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, \$8.20; 8.25; prime, \$7.75; 8.10.  
SHEEP higher; prime wethers, \$7.75; 7.25; culls and common, \$3.90; 4.50.  
LAMBS, \$5.00; 5.50; veal calves, \$8.50; 9.00.  
HOGS steady; prime heavies, medium and heavy Yorkers, \$10.90; 11.00; Yorkers and pigs, \$11; roughs, \$9.00; 11.

### GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouses corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.,

Per Bu.  
New Dry Wheat 1.03  
New Ear Corn 70  
Rye 70  
New Oats 45

### RETAIL PRICES

Per 100  
Badger Cow Food 1.25  
Schmacker Stock Food 1.50  
Wheat Bran \$1.40  
Cotton seed meal, per hundred \$1.90  
Corn and Oats Chop 1.50  
White Middlings 1.00  
Red Middlings 1.50  
Timothy hay 1.10  
Rye chop 1.60  
Baled straw 50  
Plaster \$7.50 per ton  
Cement \$1.80 per bbl.  
Per bbl.  
Flour \$6.00  
Western flour 6.50  
Per bu.  
Wheat 1.20  
Shelled Corn 75  
New Ear Corn 80  
New Oats 55

YOU can have your rooms papered from \$2.00 up at Harry C. Gilbert's.

### For Sale

One horse trap in good order for two or four people. Apply to George Reichle.

ROOMS papered from \$2.00 up. Harry C. Gilbert.

## SAYS PEWS ARE PUT ABOVE SOULS

Princeton President Criticizes Protestant Churches.

### COLLEGES ALSO SCORED

Declares Privately Endowed Institutions Are a Menace Because of Undemocratic Teachings.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton university, startled hundreds of Princeton graduates who listened to his speech delivered at the sixty-fifth anniversary banquet of the Princeton Alumni association of western Pennsylvania. So radical were his views that the banqueters refused to believe their ears, until President Wilson had verified his quotations as correct after the feast.

In no unmistakable terms President Wilson criticized the Protestant church of the country as caring more for pews than for the saving of souls; declared that colleges, such as Princeton, supported by private contributions, were a menace rather than a help to the country, on account of their undemocratic teachings, and in the same breath lauded state educational institutions. He touched lightly upon the Princeton graduate school and intimated he was not in favor of accepting any donations to Princeton to which there was "a string."

### Correctly Quoted, He Says.

After the banquet, in response to a question as to whether he had been correctly quoted, President Wilson said:

"While these views of mine may appear socialistic, I have said just what I mean. The time has come for an awakening in college life and education. Foremost thinkers of the country agree with my sentiments, and the sooner these sentiments are spread broadcast the better for the country at large."

### Position of the Churches.

"The colleges are in the same dangerous position as the churches. I hope that the last thing I will ever be capable of will be casting a shadow on the church, and yet the churches—the Protestant churches, at least—have dissociated themselves from the people. They serve certain strata, certain visible uplifted strata, and ignore the men whose need is dire. They have more regard for pews than for soul and in proportion as they seek the respect of their congregations to lift them in esteem, they are lowering themselves in the whole scale of Christian endeavor."

"The colleges are in the same class, looking to the support of wealth rather than to the people. The state university is being lifted in popular esteem and the privately endowed institution is being lowered. The future is for the state university and not for the privately endowed one. The state university is constantly sensitive to public opinion, to the opinion of the unknown man who can vote."

### Strength of the Nation.

"Where does the strength of the nation come from? Not from the men of wealth; they have been lifted; their need has been satisfied. It comes from the great mass of the unknown, of the unrecognized, whose powers are being bettered by struggle, who will form their opinions as they go along in that struggle and who will emerge with opinions equal to their strength, opinions which will rule."

"Most of the masters of endeavor of our day have not come from the colleges, but from the great rough-and-ready workers of the world. College men serve the non-college men; do you realize that?"

"No class can serve America. The great voice of America does not come from the seats of learning, but in a murmur from the hills and the woods and the farms and the factories and the mills rolling on and gaining volume until it comes to us the voice from the homes of the common men. Do these murmurs come into the corridors of the university? I have not heard them."

"I have dedicated my efforts to bringing the colleges to absolute democratic regeneration in spirit, and I shall not be satisfied until the American people shall know that the men in the colleges are saturated with the same thought that pulses through the whole people."

### FIVE SHOT IN FEUD FIGHT

Father and Son Dying as Result of Georgia Battle.

Lyons, Ga., April 18.—A. S. Collins and son are dead, one man is dying and two others are wounded in a feud battle.

### Liner Wrecked; Passengers Saved.

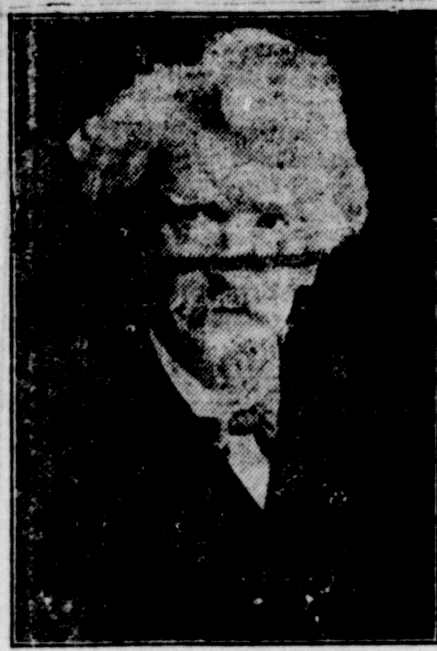
London, April 18.—The Atlantic Transport line steamer Minnehaha, Captain Layland, from New York April 9 for London, has been wrecked on the seal rocks, Scilly Islands. Her passengers and crew are being landed on Bryher Island, one of the Scilly group.

### \$100, REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all the stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have to much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

Famous Humorist, Who Is Seriously Ill at His Home.



### TWAIN'S DAUGHTER ARRIVES

Hurries From Europe to Be at Bed side of Sick Humorist.

Redding, Conn., April 18.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who is seriously ill of angina pectoris at his country seat, Storm Field, passed a restless night, according to his physician, Dr. Robert H. Halsey.

Dr. Halsey, after visiting the patient, issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Clemens passed an uncomfortable night, but is resting better. Otherwise his condition remains the same as yesterday."

Mrs. Ossip Gabrilovitch, the daughter of Mr. Clemens, arrived here and went directly to her father's home. She was accompanied by Dr. Halsey, who met her in an automobile at the depot. Mrs. Gabrilovitch, who made a hurried trip from Europe to reach her father's bedside, spent several hours in the sick room. She will remain with her father for several months.

## CHINESE BURN FOREIGN HOUSES

All Buildings in Chang-Sha Rented by Aliens Destroyed.

Chang-Sha, China, April 18.—All the foreign-owned buildings in Chang-Sha have been destroyed by fire, with the exception of the British consulate. All the buildings rented by foreigners have been looted. The Chinese officials on Thursday issued a proclamation that they were unable to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and thereupon all the foreigners made haste to leave the city. So far as is known no foreign resident lost his life.

The governor of Hu-Nan province, Wou Tehung-Siu, and his son were killed and several other government officials fled. Even yet a section of the city is in flames. Six thousand foreign drilled soldiers are stationed here, and a few of these protected the governor's house for a time, but soon all joined the rioters.

The following day the disturbances became anti-foreign, this being a strong anti-foreign province. The China inland mission and the Norwegian and Catholic missions were burned. The other missions were destroyed on April 15. The missionaries attached to the American Episcopal Missionary Alliance, the United Evangelical church and the Wesleyan and Yale missions, numbering forty-one in all, took refuge in boats. They lost all of their effects.

### WESTON ON WALKING

Aged Pedestrian Says Second Mile Is Always the Hardest.

Dunkirk, N. Y., April 18.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, who is now on his way from Los Angeles to New York, sixteen days ahead of time at this point, addressed an audience in the large auditorium of the Masonic temple. He asserted that he is still young, although his years are seventy-two. He advocated in strong terms walking in the open air as the best of exercise for the promotion of mental and physical health. He stated that the second mile of each day's trip to be walked is always the hardest, but by the time the third mile is accomplished the lassitude departs and buoyancy of the whole system is experienced.

### Cupid at White House Again.

Washington, April 18.—Cupid has the White House police force on the run. The latest victim is Sergeant J. A. Williams, in charge of the squad. He has announced his engagement to Miss Maud M. Kidwell, of the bureau of engraving and printing.

### Explosion Kills Nine.

Laredo, Tex., April 18.—It is reported in this city that through the explosion of a locomotive in the yards of the National Railways of Mexico, at Monterey, nine persons were killed and several seriously injured. No details are as yet obtainable.

## FOR SALE

Quincy Gasoline engines, 1 to 15 horse power, for sale at S. G. Bigham's Hardware Store, Biglerville, Pa.

## LIGHTNING KILLS 4 BALLOONISTS

German Gas Bag Was Struck at Great Height.

### BODIES WERE BADLY MANGLED

Wrecked Balloon Was Found Hanging in a Tree and the Bodies of the Men in a Garden.

Berlin, April 18.—The balloon Delitzsch, belonging to the Bitterfeld Aero club, was struck by lightning during a violent storm. The four occupants were killed. The exact circumstances of the catastrophe can never be known, for the only evidences are the wrecked balloon and the scattered bodies of the men, who met their fate unseen, without the possibility of human help. It was a calm, clear evening when the Delitzsch rose in the air at Bitterfeld, and the occupants were enthusiastic over the perfect conditions for a night trip. Herr Luft, a Bitterfeld merchant and an experienced amateur balloonist, and Pilot Lusschenring, an expert aeronaut, were well qualified to balance any lack of experience on the part of their companions, two Leipzig merchants named Grouper and Hoecker.

A moonlight night of rare beauty and calmness followed the fine evening, and nobody foresaw the fierce storm, which gathered with extraordinary suddenness later.

### Found Dead Men in His Garden.

Early Sunday morning a resident of Reichensachsen, about sixty miles from Bitterfeld, heard among peals of thunder one crash so loud that he believed lightning had struck a house, but not hearing anything further likely to support this belief he went to sleep again. Going out after daylight he was astonished to find a wrecked balloon and four distorted bodies of men lying in his garden. The bag of the balloon was ripped and torn in an amazing fashion. It was hanging in a tree, through the boughs of which the men had evidently fallen. The smashed car of the balloon was near the dead bodies.

From the condition of the bodies and the deep depressions in the ground it was evident that they had fallen from a great height. It also became apparent upon examination that the disaster was due to lightning striking the balloon. Whether it also killed the occupants is not quite certain, but there were sufficient indications to encourage the belief that they were spared the awful experience of falling alive to their death.

Herr Lusschenring was engaged to steer the Parseval alrship on the passenger route from Munich to Obornmurgan, which will be inaugurated shortly.

The disaster, following others that have lately happened in Germany, incidentally illustrates the enormous impetus given to aeronautics in the empire, initially due to Count Zeppelin's example. The government's aim to lead the world in aerostatics has infected the country with flight fever, and besides official and commercial enterprises, riding in the air has become a fashionable craze. Every large town has now a balloon club, and accidents are likely henceforth to be as frequent as automobile disasters.

### PAYS DEBT WITH MURDER

Bill of \$150 Wiped Out by Killing Creditor's Enemy.

Gary, Ind., April 18.—Murder of one man to settle a board bill owed to another is said to have been committed by Dmytriule Ulemek in a confession to the Gary police.

Ulemek, a steelworker, was arrested a few days ago at Monongahela, Pa., and was brought back to Gary, where the killing took place.

According to the police, Ulemek confessed that he shot and killed Michael Rebrich here a year ago at the request of Samuel Wojmowich, to whom Ulemek owed \$150 for board, and who offered to "forget" the bill if Ulemek would do the killing. Rebrich had incurred the enmity of Wojmowich by winning \$40 in a card game and then refusing to play longer.

### KILLED BY PIN SCRATCH

Aged Woman Who Aided in Dressing Son Victim of Blood Poison.

Middle Valley N. J., April 18.—Mrs. Sophia Ribbons, aged seventy years, widow of Jacob Ribbons, died from blood poisoning, contracted under singular circumstances.

Four weeks ago she was called to the home of a neighbor to assist in adjusting a bandage on a patient suffering from blood poisoning. While adjusting the bandage she scratched her right hand on a pin, and soon her hand and arm swelled to twice their normal size. Several physicians were called, but were unable to relieve her sufferings.

### In Fear of Comet, He Fractures Skull.

Seranton, Pa., April 18.—Daniel Richards, who was seized with the fear that Halley's comet would bring the world to an end, ran at breakneck speed in Sixteenth street, and fell and fractured his skull.

### A Reminder

A nicely cleaned and pressed garment adds 100 per cent. to the party who wears it. I am prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, pressing, repairing and dyeing at Moderate prices.

Rufus H. Bushman, 14 Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

G. W. Weaver & Son THE C. W. Weaver & Son LEADERS GETTYSBURG, PA.

## ANNIVERSARY SALE

A Price Event In Tailored Suits For Women



Owing to extraordinary spring weather Manufacturers, as well as stores, find themselves over stocked with cloths to make Spring Suits. This enables us to offer during our Silver Anniversary Sale.

43 Tailored All Wool Suits, in a variety of wanted colors and styles—in all sizes—worth \$12.00 to \$12.50

Anniversary Sale - - \$9.50

41 Fine Serge and Fancy Worsteds, in all colors and almost all sizes—elegantly lined, would be cheap at \$15.00 and \$16.00

Anniversary Sale - - \$12.50

30 Finer Suits, Serges &c. Splendidly tailored, elegant styles—are cheap at \$19.50 to \$23.00.

Anniversary Sale - - \$15.50

G. W. Weaver & Son

## Watch and Wait for the Opening Of Trimmer's New 5 & 10 Cent Store

at the Old Skelly & Warner stand, corner of Baltimore and Middle Streets. The store will be open for the inspection of the public Friday evening April 22; but nothing will be sold until Saturday morning April 23, when we will have on sale a complete line of 5 and 10 cent goods including a number of useful household articles not usually found in 5 and 10 cent stores. Everyone is cordially invited to come and look around. We will not insist upon your buying anything.

While not much has been said about it, the fact remains that an increase of about 15 per cent was tacked on to the several cereals by the Payne tariff bill, which its makers contended reduced materially the duties on the necessities of life. It is a well known fact that there was no demand on the part of the grain growers of the country for this increase; hence it was probably levied at the instigation of the speculators and millers to help themselves directly and which they could refer to as a compensation to the farmer for placing hides on the tree list.

THE DAUGHTER IN THE HOME. All too many mothers make the mistake of saving their daughters in every way and allowing them to do little or none of the work about the house, when this not only means increased labor for the mother, but is a short-sighted policy for the daughter and particularly for those who will in all probability later have the responsibility of a household on their hands. When daughters in the home reach the age of thirteen or fourteen they ought to take the job of washing the

dishes, much of the sweeping and all of the dusting off their mothers' hands, besides being taught to do the plain sewing and mending caused by their own presence in the home. Many mothers would rather do all this work than show their daughters how, but when analyzed this attitude of the mothers is usually traceable to a lack of pains, patience and true regard for the daughters' welfare. The average girl is willing to help if taught how to do so and made to feel that the assistance that she does render is worth while.



SPENDING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

The Scientist Made a Great Discovery.

When a man is in doubt it becomes his duty to investigate and when proof is piled upon proof it is time to be convinced. There is nothing in life so valuable as good health. The reporter of this article personally knows of several people here that are rapidly regaining their health because they investigated the proofs produced by the Root Juice people and were convinced. We positively know that an eminent scientist devoted several years of his life to hard study and spent over ten thousand dollars experimenting before the afflicted were permitted to try his great discovery, which is now curing people all over the country, after all other remedies had failed. If you have a cold or sore throat, if your food lies heavy on the stomach, if you have any symptoms of indigestion, we honestly believe that one dose of Root Juice will convince you of its wonderful merits. Root Juice soothes and heals the mucous lining of the stomach, bowels and bladder and at the same time heals and strengthens the liver and kidneys. It prevents fermentation of food in the stomach and bowels and stops formation of acid by causing the digestive fluids to be supplied in sufficient quantities in a natural way and giving the liver and kidneys health and strength to do the work nature intended them to do. The blood will soon be filtered of all impurities and good rich blood will be made to nourish the whole body. Poor, weak women and dyspeptic, back aching, rheumatic men, take this advice before it is too late: Go immediately and get a bottle of Root Juice. Now on sale \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50 at the People's drug store.

SPONGES

A big Shipment just in  
UNUSUAL VALUES,  
5cts TO \$1.00

You know how hard it is to get a good sponge. We've got them, better buy while the assortment is at its best.

**Chamois**  
Genuine. The best we ever had, see them and you will agree with us. 5cts to \$1.25

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

PUBLIC SALE

OF LUMBER AND SLAB WOOD  
FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1910

On the Robt. Witherow farm, in Cumberland Township, along the Ridge road, one mile east of Greenmount, and one mile west of Barlow, the following: 5,000 feet of solid oak boards, plank and scantling, all full edged; 40 cords of Oak and Hickory slab wood, 12 inches long, 11 acres of Uncut Tops, in lots to suit purchasers, 12 chunk piles, tree tops, chips, chunks, edging, saw dust, ashes, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 1:00 o'clock, P. M. A credit of three months will be given to all purchasers giving their notes with approved security. All sums under \$5 cash. Positively no lumber to be removed until sale is over.

H. A. MYERS  
J. M. Caldwell, Auct.  
P. A. Miller, Clerk.

Catarrh Goes

So Does Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Asthma

You can easily tell by reading the symptoms below, whether you have catarrh or not:

Offensive breath, frequent sneezing, discharge from the nose, stoppage of the nose, huskiness of the voice, tickling in throat, droppings in throat, a cough, pain in chest, loss of strength, variable appetite, spasms of coughing, low spirited at times, raising of mucus, difficulty in breathing, loss of vital force.

The People's Drug Store has a sensible remedy (money back if it fails) for catarrh, called Hyomei, (pronounced High-ome) which is a vaporized air, so antiseptic, that when it is breathed over the inflamed and germ-infested membrane, it kills all germ life, gives relief in two minutes, and cures catarrh.

The price, including hard rubber inhaler, is only \$1.00. The hard rubber pocket inhaler will last a lifetime, so that should you need a second bottle of Hyomei, you can get it for 50 cents.

A broken... the eternal fitness of things would suggest the propriety of having at least a couple of months elapse between the publication of a card of thanks and action on the part of the heirs at law to take steps to secure what they consider an equitable partition of the estate of the deceased relative.

India's wheat area is 27,000,000 acres. The bulk of the crop is thrashed by hand, and the yield is from eight to twelve bushels per acre.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XI.—The Process of Breadmaking.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,  
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

NEXT to milk there is no food more generally used by civilized nations than bread. To the average housekeeper there is probably no part of the regular cooking more important or worthy of her best attention than breadmaking. To be able to make a well risen, good flavored, well baked loaf of wheat bread is the goal of the young aspirant for culinary fame. One has only to attend county fairs, farmers' institutes and meetings of other organizations where pantry stores and baked goods are entered in contest to see quickly that it is in the bread that the greatest interest centers. And all this is as it should be, for bread is one of our best staple foods. With the addition of a little butter or eaten with a glass of milk, it furnishes a nutritious, well balanced diet upon which one could subsist and maintain good health for an indefinite length of time, provided one did not weary of the sameness.

With a practical knowledge of certain principles governing alcoholic fermentation as produced in breadmaking, also some knowledge of the difference in flours, and with careful attention to these points, breadmaking is really a very simple process. Without this knowledge or attention there will ever be mystery and uncertainty about it, and there will always be different results.

There are only four ingredients absolutely necessary for the making of a loaf of raised wheat bread. They are good bread flour, fresh yeast, liquid—either milk or water—and salt. Other ingredients are often used, but they are not necessary. For instance, shortening is sometimes added. This makes a richer loaf. Sugar, too, may be used in small quantity. This hastens the growth of the yeast plants. Potato water occasionally replaces the milk or water and makes a moist loaf, while potatoes and hop water form a mixture in which the yeast colonies are quickly started. But good bread can be made without the addition of any of these things.

**Flour Used in Breadmaking.**

In order that we may have a well raised light loaf it is necessary to use a flour containing a large per cent of gluten. This is the flour made from the so called "hard" wheats. Such flour has less water than the flour made from the "soft" wheat, therefore, mixed with a liquid, gives a larger loaf. Gluten is a grayish, rubber-like substance found in flour after the starch has been washed out. It is the "gum" obtained from chewing a handful of wheat, as known by most people who have spent their childhood in the country. This very character of gluten makes it necessary in breadmaking. It stretches and stretches, forming little pockets in which the gas is retained in the loaf until it is baked. The heat of the oven hardens the gluten quickly before it has had time to relax, and so the loaf keeps its puffed shape.

Good bread flour should be white, with just a suggestion of yellow. After being pressed in the hand it should fall loosely apart. If it keeps the impress of the palm or remains in lumps it has too much moisture. When rubbed between the thumb and finger there should be a slight grittiness; it should not feel too smooth or powdery.

**What is Yeast?**

This useful agent in breadmaking is as old as the hills, and its action is better understood when one is familiar with it. Yeast is a microscopic plant, consisting of a single round or oval cell. The rapidity with which it grows and reproduces itself gives it much of its importance. It reproduces either by budding out buds which break off as new plants or by forming spores which will grow into new plants under favorable conditions.

Like all plants, yeast requires heat, moisture and food in order to grow. The degree of heat at which it grows best is from 75 to 90 degrees, and this is the temperature at which bread should be kept throughout the process of making. If it were not for the liquid used in breadmaking the yeast would not have sufficient moisture and would not grow any more than it does in the dry cake.

The food of the yeast plant is sugar, and this is obtained by a chemical change being produced in the starch of the flour, changing part of it into sugar. This results in a fermentation of the products of which are alcohol and carbon dioxide gas—the gas which makes the bread light. The average housekeeper is familiar with yeast or leaven in three forms—that which she makes herself by combining potatoes, flour, hop water and a "starter" left from a previous baking; also the dry and compressed yeasts. The last two are practically the same, the dry yeast having been mixed with more flour or cornmeal in order to preserve the plants for a longer time. The chief difference between these three forms of leaven is in the number and kind of yeast plants which they contain. The compressed yeast—the small square cake which comes wrapped in tin foil—contains the largest number of plants, and so is able to produce the greatest amount of gas in a given time, making it possible to finish the bread in fewer hours. The commercial yeasts are supposed to be what is known as a "pure culture"—in other words, one variety of plants—therefore is more uniform in strength and composition.

Yeast plants exist in the air, and it is upon these we depend in making "salt rising" bread. The flour and water with a little salt are mixed into a batter, then set aside in a warm place to ferment. It contains sufficient gas to make into dough when full of holes or when like a sponge, and this fermentation has been caused by the action of the wild yeasts in the air.

**The Process of Breadmaking.**

This article is in no sense an explanation of all the scientific technicalities of breadmaking because the subject is too big and complicated to be thoroughly treated in a column or two. It is simply an attempt to outline some of the principles to be observed and to give a few helpful suggestions to women who may not have a satisfactory method of their own. The following recipe is for bread made with compressed yeast, and when care is taken to maintain an even temperature, about 80 degrees, throughout the process the bread should be ready for the oven in about four hours from the time it is started. The special advantage of the compressed yeast is that it is more rapid, and when it is used bread need not be set overnight.

**Compressed Yeast Bread.**

Add two tablespoonsful of shortening (butter or lard), one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt and one cake of compressed yeast dissolved in three tablespoonsful of cold water to one pint of scalded milk or one-half milk and one-half water. Then stir in flour until dough is stiff enough to beat vigorously. Turn on molding board and knead until dough does not stick to the board, using more flour as necessary, a little at a time. Put in a well greased bowl and brush surface lightly with melted butter to keep from crustling over. Cover with towel and let rise again until double its size (about three hours). At the end of that time mold into rolls or loaves and put into greased pans, brushing the surface with melted butter. Cover as before and set to rise until double its size; then bake.

Bread should be baked as soon as it is sufficiently light, and the oven should be hot enough to brown flour in fifteen minutes, about 300 degrees. At this temperature ordinary sized loaves of bread should be browned all over.

Bread should be turned from pan as soon as taken from oven and placed uncovered in such a position that all sides will be exposed to the air, not allowing it to come in contact with anything which will give it an unpleasant odor or taste. When cold it should be put into a box or jar to which the air can have access and be kept in a dry, cool place. This amount of yeast will raise three times as much flour and other ingredients if longer time is given for it to become light. One point in which many first class breadmakers often fail is in the baking. Bread to be thoroughly digestible should be thoroughly baked. The ordinary sized loaf requires from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half to bake sufficiently, and that this may be accomplished without burning, the oven should not be too hot in the beginning. The bread should not begin to brown until after the first ten minutes.

Many changes take place in bread during the baking. The yeast plants are killed by the high temperature, the gas expands, making the loaf still lighter, the fermentation is stopped, the alcohol is driven off and a large amount of the moisture is evaporated. Also the browning of the crust increases the ease with which the loaf is digested, and the action of the yeast on the gluten is also supposed to aid its digestion.

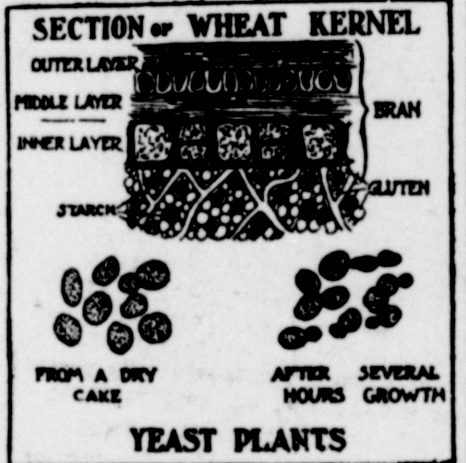
**Whole Wheat Bread.**

Scald a cupful of milk, take from the fire and add a heaping teaspoonful of salt, a level teaspoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of shortening. Add a cupful of cold water to the scalded milk and when the mixture is lukewarm add one-half cupful of lukewarm water. Beat in enough whole wheat flour to make a rather thin batter, beat well, cover and set aside until light. Then stir in as much more whole wheat flour as you can beat in with a spoon. It must be stiff. Beat well, turn into greased tin, let rise until light, then bake an hour in a moderate oven.

**Diabetic Bread.**

Take one quart of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoonful of good butter, one-fifth of a cake of compressed yeast beaten up with a little water and two eggs well beaten. Stir in gluten flour until a soft dough is formed. Knead as in ordinary bread, put in pans to raise and when light bake in hot oven.

It shall signify that the apples when packed were sound, uniformly graded as to size in each box, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm stings or disease and have reasonably proper shape for the variety, fully matured; all red varieties in this grade shall be at least 50 per cent red, except Spitzenburgs, Winesaps, Jonathans and Arkansas Blacks, which shall be at least 70 per cent red; Yellow Newtowns, White Winter Pearmaines, Grimes' Golden, Bellefleurs, Orleys, Winter Bananas and Red Cheek pippins will be allowed in this grade. Fourth, that the 'choice' grade



and this is obtained by a chemical change being produced in the starch of the flour, changing part of it into sugar. This results in a fermentation of the products of which are alcohol and carbon dioxide gas—the gas which makes the bread light. The average housekeeper is familiar with yeast or leaven in three forms—that which she makes herself by combining potatoes, flour, hop water and a "starter" left from a previous baking; also the dry and compressed yeasts. The last two are practically the same, the dry yeast having been mixed with more flour or cornmeal in order to preserve the plants for a longer time. The chief difference between these three forms of leaven is in the number and kind of yeast plants which they contain. The compressed yeast—the small square cake which comes wrapped in tin foil—contains the largest number of plants, and so is able to produce the greatest amount of gas in a given time, making it possible to finish the bread in fewer hours. The commercial yeasts are supposed to be what is known as a "pure culture"—in other words, one variety of plants—therefore is more uniform in strength and composition.

Yeast plants exist in the air, and it is upon these we depend in making "salt rising" bread. The flour and water with a little salt are mixed into a batter, then set aside in a warm place to ferment. It contains sufficient gas to make into dough when full of holes or when like a sponge, and this fermentation has been caused by the action of the wild yeasts in the air.

**The Process of Breadmaking.**

This article is in no sense an explanation of all the scientific technicalities of breadmaking because the subject is too big and complicated to be thoroughly treated in a column or two. It is simply an attempt to outline some of the principles to be observed and to give a few helpful suggestions to women who may not have a satisfactory method of their own. The following recipe is for bread made with compressed yeast, and when care is taken to maintain an even temperature, about 80 degrees, throughout the process the bread should be ready for the oven in about four hours from the time it is started. The special advantage of the compressed yeast is that it is more rapid, and when it is used bread need not be set overnight.

**Compressed Yeast Bread.**

Add two tablespoonsful of shortening (butter or lard), one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt and one cake of compressed yeast dissolved in three tablespoonsful of cold water to one pint of scalded milk or one-half milk and one-half water. Then stir in flour until dough is stiff enough to beat vigorously. Turn on molding board and knead until dough does not stick to the board, using more flour as necessary, a little at a time. Put in a well greased bowl and brush surface lightly with melted butter to keep from crustling over. Cover with towel and let rise again until double its size (about three hours). At the end of that time mold into rolls or loaves and put into greased pans, brushing the surface with melted butter. Cover as before and set to rise until double its size; then bake.

Bread should be baked as soon as it is sufficiently light, and the oven should be hot enough to brown flour in fifteen minutes, about 300 degrees. At this temperature ordinary sized loaves of bread should be browned all over.

Bread should be turned from pan as soon as taken from oven and placed uncovered in such a position that all sides will be exposed to the air, not allowing it to come in contact with anything which will give it an unpleasant odor or taste. When cold it should be put into a box or jar to which the air can have access and be kept in a dry, cool place. This amount of yeast will raise three times as much flour and other ingredients if longer time is given for it to become light. One point in which many first class breadmakers often fail is in the baking. Bread to be thoroughly digestible should be thoroughly baked. The ordinary sized loaf requires from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half to bake sufficiently, and that this may be accomplished without burning, the oven should not be too hot in the beginning. The bread should not begin to brown until after the first ten minutes.

Many changes take place in bread during the baking. The yeast plants are killed by the high temperature, the gas expands, making the loaf still lighter, the fermentation is stopped, the alcohol is driven off and a large amount of the moisture is evaporated. Also the browning of the crust increases the ease with which the loaf is digested, and the action of the yeast on the gluten is also supposed to aid its digestion.

**Whole Wheat Bread.**

Scald a cupful of milk, take from the fire and add a heaping teaspoonful of salt, a level teaspoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of shortening. Add a cupful of cold water to the scalded milk and when the mixture is lukewarm add one-half cupful of lukewarm water. Beat in enough whole wheat flour to make a rather thin batter, beat well, cover and set aside until light. Then stir in as much more whole wheat flour as you can beat in with a spoon. It must be stiff. Beat well, turn into greased tin, let rise until light, then bake an hour in a moderate oven.

**Diabetic Bread.**

Take one quart of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoonful of good butter, one-fifth of a cake of compressed yeast beaten up with a little water and two eggs well beaten. Stir in gluten flour until a soft dough is formed. Knead as in ordinary bread, put in pans to raise and when light bake in hot oven.

It shall signify that the apples when packed were sound, uniformly graded as to size in each box, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm stings or disease and have reasonably proper shape for the variety, fully matured; all red varieties in this grade shall be at least 50 per cent red, except Spitzenburgs, Winesaps, Jonathans and Arkansas Blacks, which shall be at least 70 per cent red; Yellow Newtowns, White Winter Pearmaines, Grimes' Golden, Bellefleurs, Orleys, Winter Bananas and Red Cheek pippins will be allowed in this grade. Fourth, that the 'choice' grade

HINTS ABOUT MULE FOOT HOGS

A well known breeder of swine gives the following information about mule foot hogs. He says: The mule foot derives the name from the foot, which is solid, like a mule or horse. They are bred principally in nearly all the southern and the western states and in the last few years have been shipped into the eastern states to breeders, who are dropping other breeds for these.

They are preferred by many on account of their immunity from hog cholera and their great hardness.

In many states these hogs have been regarded as a curiosity, although the people who raise them are plain money making farmers and hold on to them for their own use. In the last few years two record associations have been formed, both of which are recognized by the government.

The breeders of these hogs are now crossing the different families, and some have secured hogs equal to any breeding in this country. They attain weight equal to the Poland-Chinas or Duroc-Jerseys and as bred by the best breeders easily attain a weight of 600



IDEAL HOG HOUSE AND MULE FOOT.

To 800 pounds. The color is usually solid black, sometimes black with white spots.

As to belonging to the lard or bacon type, they make the best of bacon, having two distinct, heavy streaks of lean meat in the sides and bellies.

But they get very fat if fed like the lard hogs. I think they are a happy medium between the two types.

They are very quiet and very easy to handle and good rustlers and grazers and can take care of themselves much easier than most breeds, since they seem to inherit a tendency to look out for themselves if turned out in the woods or on pasture. And they will make a good growth turned out in this manner, but will not fatten if not fed grains or slops. They will weigh at one year 350 pounds and if forced probably much more.

There are instances where the mule foot hogs were put in pens with dead and dying hogs of other breeds affected with hog cholera. They all ate and slept together, and in some cases the mule foot ate the cholera carcasses, but none of them were reported to be lost from hog cholera.

In Ohio a veterinarian made a test with a pure bred recorded mule foot sow by injecting hog cholera blood. The split footed hog died in a few days. The mule foot did not and is still alive and raising mule foots. A number of mule foot hogs have been out into cholera herds during the last few years, but none of them have reported any loss of the mule foots, though the split hoof hogs have died. I do not think that having a solid foot would make them immune from cholera and do not know what does, but up to the present time the full blood mule foots have stood the tests. If they were not cholera proof their disposition, quick growth, easy feeding and hardiness put them up on a level with the very best animals of any breed in this country.

**Good Ration For Cow.**

A good ration for a dairy cow giving a fair flow of milk should contain about 25 pounds of dry matter, 2.25 pounds of protein, 13 pounds of starch feed for carbohydrates and one-half pound of fat. All these figures represent the amounts of digestible in the feeds. The protein should be in the feed at the rate of one of protein to about 5.5 starch matter. Figuring on this basis, the following ration of feeds grown on the farm will be found to give good results: Corn silage, 30 pounds; alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; oat straw, 5 pounds; ground oats, 5 pounds; and ground peas, 4 pounds. This will give a nutritive ration of 1.58, or, in other words, there should be one pound of proteins for every 5.8 pounds of starchy feeds.

**Corn Silage Cheap Feed.**

Corn silage is about the cheapest and most efficient to supplement the winter rations for dairy and beef cattle, horses, calves and sheep. It is cheaper to handle the corn crop in the form of silage than any other way, and should there be another summer of little rain the well stocked silo furnishes sufficient succulent green feed and comes as a great relief to the husbandman.

**Making Good Butter.**

Absolute cleanliness is the first requisite in making good butter; sanitary surroundings come next and correct temperature with attention to details in the care of cream third. It should be wrapped in parchment paper, and in order to keep a uniform color one to four drops of vegetable coloring to the pound should be used, the amount depending upon the time of the year.

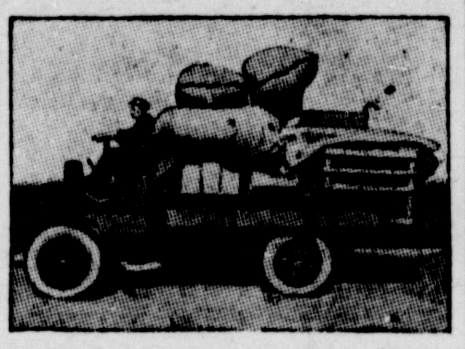
shall consist of apples sound, uniformly graded as to size in each box, free from any breaks in the skin or black bruises, also free from worms or any disease which materially injures the quality of the apple. Fifth, that where for any reason the grower or packer does not care to use the 'extra fancy' or 'choice' grades we recommend the varieties be packed in one grade, termed 'orchard run,' which shall apply to apples free from worms or any disease which materially injures the quality of the apple and those not smaller than five tier nor less than two inches in diameter."

AUTO TRUCKS FOR FARM.

Handy Horseless Vehicle Gradually Coming Into Agricultural Use.

One of the latest developments is the automobile truck for heavy hauling on the farm. The accompanying illustration shows one of these big gasoline driven vehicles doing heavy duty on a Virginia farm where until a few years ago the patient ox team drew the big loads. That the auto truck is penetrating the byways of the south is a significant sign of the times. For some years the horseless dray has been at work on many of the great western farms. Now it is becoming known in older communities.

The auto truck where the roads are fairly good is of inestimable service



AUTO TRUCK FOR FARM HAULING.

In hauling produce to town and in conveying machinery or building material from one part of the farm to another. Some farmers who have acquired this convenient vehicle help to pay for it by hiring its services to their neighbors upon demand.

Of course the cost of a farm truck is too high at present for the small farmer to find it a paying proposition, but each year the price is decreasing, while it is said the serviceability of the trucks increases.

CURIOUS FARM FACTS.

Tulips will bloom better in the house if they are left until after New Year's to make roots.

A sensation in potato growing has been created in the neighborhood of Ridgely, Md., or at Richardson, a suburb, by the discovery that potatoes grown in a barrel yield enormously.

A white duck owned by C. W. Wintler of Bridgeport, Conn., is normal in all respects save that it has no breastbone and over its breast feathers have never grown. The skin at this point is thin and almost transparent, and underneath this shallow protection one can see plainly the fowl's heart action.

Making bulbs blossom in the house in winter is one of the easiest processes in the world and adaptable even to city apartments, which is saying the last word about house plants. Hyacinths will bloom within a month in a Tye glass or a bowl of pebbles. You can buy the whole thing ready to fill with water and set on your mantelpiece for 30 cents.

On account of the starch they contain potatoes are valuable as food. The potato tuber consists mainly of a mass of cells filled with starch and encircled by a thin, corky rind. The chief value of the potato as an article of diet consists in the starch it contains and to a less extent in the potassium and other salts. The quantity of nitrogen in its composition is small.

There was never a farm touched by an interurban trolley line but that its value was greatly increased. Farm lands on interurban lines have advanced to as high as \$200 per acre. The trolley converts a country home into a suburban home. Thousands of people move into the country with their families, where they live the year round, while their work is in the city.

If the young men who are brought up on the farms do not want to stay there it is up to them, but there are 200,000 more farms in the country now than there were ten years ago, and there are 6,000,000 of them now, with 30,000,000 people making a fine livelihood thereby. We cannot find it in our hearts to pity the "poor farmer." He is getting along all right, and if his son is wise he will stay by him.

The Baldwin apple first grew as a chance seedling on the farm of a John Ball in eastern Massachusetts and was later brought into prominence by a Colonel Baldwin. These facts are stated on a handsome monument which was a few years ago erected on the spot where this first seedling tree grew, and the millions of Baldwins which have been grown since the birth of this first tree in about 1740 are direct descendants of it.

**Children's Suits**

We have received an unusually fine line of children's suits for the trade this Spring. Many different styles and colors.

**Shoes and Oxfords**

Men's, Women's and Children's shoes and oxfords for Spring and Summer wear. The Fellowcraft and Ralston shoes for men cannot be surpassed in Gettysburg. Prices \$3.50 and \$4.00.

**O. H. LESTZ,**

Open every evening. Centre Square and Carlisle Street.

**Farmers!**

C. W. Bream, Biglerville, will pay the highest cash price for Hay and Straw, or will bale it by the ton.

United Phone.

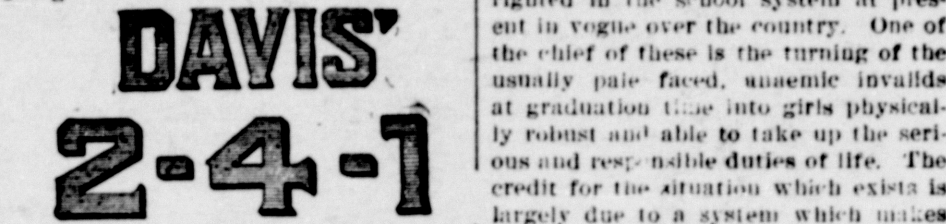
Our Specials for this week

Iron City Canned Peaches, Regular price 18c. Special 13c, two for 25c.  
3-lb. Can Bartlett Pears, Regular price 25c, Special 19c.  
Roman Gold Plums, 3-lb. cans, Regular price 25c, Special this week 19c.  
Canned Strawberries, 2-lb. cans, Regular price 15c, Special 12c.  
Extra Bahama Sliced Pineapple, good as can be put in cans, Regular 20c, Special 16c.  
Club Cocktail Pineapple, 1-lb. cans, Regular price 10c. For this sale 8c.  
We have put in a full line of Stencil Colors, 10c per tube. For sale on our Second Floor. Guaranteed satisfactory. Washable. Stencil Outfits for sale also.  
We redeem Mother's Oats Certificates for cash, or Fireless Cookers. We carry a full line of supplies for your bicycle. If you want the best tire made, buy the HARTFORD. We have them from \$2.00 per pair to \$9.00 per pair. For a good cheap tire try our GETTYSBURG ROADSTER for \$3.00 per pair.

Gettysburg Department Store

**When You are Tired**

of paying retail paint price for the linseed oil, in Ready Mixed Paints, buy one gallon of



which is ALL PAINT, then add one gallon of Pure Linseed Oil, at Linseed Oil Price, and you will have TWO gallons of Pure Linseed Oil Paint, at a clear saving to YOU of one dollar or MORE—according to the price of Linseed Oil.

Don't You Want this DOLLAR?  
For sale by The Gettysburg Department Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

A WRONG THAT NEEDS RIGHTING

The health of Americans of the future would be vastly improved if their mothers—the army of immature girls now in school between the ages of twelve and eighteen—were to devote less time and energy to Latin, French, geometry, history and "themes" for the development of their intellects and a great deal more to home duties, work on the lawn and in the garden and to other exercise and recreation out of doors for the building up of healthy and strong physiques, upon which factor chiefly their mission as mothers and homemakers is to depend. We'll admit that this view will be considered a bit on the old fogy order by some, but it is nevertheless correct and one that will be given increased attention in the years that are just ahead. There are several things to be righted in the school system at present in vogue over the country. One of the chief of these is the turning of the usually pale faced, anemic invalids at graduation time into girls physically robust and able to take up the serious and responsible duties of life. The credit for the situation which exists is largely due to a system which makes the curriculum of public schools conform to college requirements when probably less than 10 per cent of the pupils enrolled will ever go to college; partly due to the blindness of teachers wed to the system and stupidly ignorant of the fact that children at thirteen do not have the endurance of grown folks at thirty, and even more it is due to shortsighted parents who through foolish pride allow and sometimes encourage their daughters to overwork that they may stand at the head of their classes. Those collectively and individually responsible should get their heads together and evolve a more rational system that will make it possible for the girl—the finest and sweetest of God's creatures—to develop as he intended she should develop.

The wise grower of small grain will exercise proportionately just as much care in the selection of his seed grain as in choosing the sires and dams for his breeding animals. While not so perceptible, the law of heredity—that like produces like—operates in the same general way in the cereal as in the animal world.

**Spring Shipment of Farm Machinery**

Just received at my salesroom on Stratton Street, consisting of the latest improved designs in Plows, Harrows, Riding Cultivators, Checkrow Corn Planters, Single row corn planters single and double shovel plows and one horse Cultivators. This is an interesting lot of machinery. Call to see it if you want to buy or not.

**ANOTHER CARLOAD OF BUGGIES**

just unloaded. Some entirely new styles and the prices are right.

**25 SETS OF NEW HARNESS**

Heavy and light harness in both single and double sets. Nickel, rubber and brass mounted—some of this harness is bound to please you.

**C. C. BREAM,** Corner of Stratton and York Streets, Gettysburg